Trinidad Field Nat. Club, 1894, p. 309. n. syn. *Pulvinaria newsteadi* Leonardi, Riv. Pat. Veget., 1898, p. 7 of separate.

(3.) *Aspidiotus trilobitiformis* Green, Ind. Mus. notes, 1896, p. 3 of separate. n. syn, *Aspidiotus darutyi* [*daruyi*=misprint] d'Emmerez de Charmoy, Revue Agricole, July 30, 1898, p. 2 of separate.

Segregates from Perdita.

I hardly know what to say about Mr. Ashmead's three new genera, established in Psyche, pp. 284–285, at the expense of Perdita. The palpal characters used to separate Cockerellia from Perdita are of no account, because Mr. Ashmead has overlooked the fact that Smith's type of Perdita *had lost both pairs of palpi*, the palpi in the figures being put in in dotted lines, purely from the imagination! It is quite certain, I think, that no Perdita ever had such labial palpi as Smith figures. Again, Mr. Ashmead says for Cockerellia "abdomen always banded or maculated," which is not usually the case in the males of the species he indicates as the type! The group of *Perdita albipennis* is a fairly compact section or perhaps subgenus, to which the name Cockerellia will apply, but I am reluctant to treat it as a genus.

Now as to Philoxanthus, the yellow color can hardly be generic, as yellow species occur in at least two distinct groups of Perdita. The claws are practically the same as in the group of *P. albipennis* (*hyalina*), being *in both cases simple.*

Nomadopsis is equally doubtful. There are species showing all sorts of gradations in the length of the marginal cell; "maxillary palpi," in the description, should apparently be labial palpi.

A really good subgenus of Perdita for which I will propose the name PERDITELLA, contains *P. laneae* (type of subgenus), *marcialis* and *larrearum*. It has the stigma large; the marginal cell greatly reduced, with the substigmatal portion much the longest; and the second submarginal very small and triangular.

I do not say that *Perdita* should not be divided into two or more genera; probably it will ultimately have to be split into half-a-dozen, but it will be necessary to proceed with caution.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

Mesilla Park, N. M.,
Nov. 5, 1898.

CHINA ASTERS INFESTED BY A COCCID.

Ripersia lasii Ckll. was discovered June, 1896, in various ant nests in Massachusetts. Since then much time has been spent in search for its food plant, and without success until now, Oct. 11th, when it was found feeding at the roots of china asters, attended by *Lasius americanus* Em. Nearly all of the plants in the bed were found to have a herd of these coccids attached to their roots, and in every instance the ant was present with them. I have thought all along that the *Ripersis* sp. found in ant nests would turn out to be subterraneous. There was also found on some of the roots of Asters three species of *Aphids* usually found in ant nests in this locality. *Aphis maidi-radicis*, *Schizoneura corni*, and a *Pemphigus* sp. Several other plants were examined, but no coccids found to infest them. For the literature treating upon the genus Ripersia found in ant nests in Massachusetts see Canadian Entomologist, 1896, p. 222, same publication 1897, p. 92. Science Gossip, vol. 3, Feb., 1897, p. 240, and Entomological News, 1897, pp. 125–129.

Geo. B. King.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 12, 1898.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Baron Osten Sacken requests us to announce that his residence has been changed to 8 Bunsen Strasse, Heidelberg, Germany.